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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:42:46 ON 05 NOV 2008

=> index bioscience
FILE 'DRUGMONOG' ACCESS NOT AUTHORIZED
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                         ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                       0.21       0.21

INDEX 'ADISCTI, ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, ANTE, AQUALINE,
       AQUASCI, BIOENG, BIOSIS, BIOTECHABS, BIOTECHDS, BIOTECHNO, CABA, CAPLUS,
       CEABA-VTB, CIN, CONFSCI, CROPB, CROPU, DDFB, DDFU, DGENE, DISSABS, DRUGB,
       DRUGMONOG2, DRUGU, EMBAL, EMBASE, ...' ENTERED AT 12:43:14 ON 05 NOV 2008

69 FILES IN THE FILE LIST IN STNINDEX

Enter SET DETAIL ON to see search term postings or to view
search error messages that display as 0* with SET DETAIL OFF.

=> s (cholesterol (s) (ldl or (low (2a) density)) (s) total
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '(CHOLESTERO'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s ((cholesterol (s) (ldl or (low (2a) density)) (s) total
UNMATCHED LEFT PARENTHESIS '((CHOLESTERO'
The number of right parentheses in a query must be equal to the
number of left parentheses.

=> s cholesterol (s) (ldl or (low (2a) density)) (s) total
       4713   FILE ADISCTI
        167   FILE ADISINSIGHT
        711   FILE ADISNEWS
       1771   FILE AGRICOLA
         75   FILE ANABSTR
         21   FILE ANTE
          1   FILE AQUALINE
         57   FILE AQUASCI
        138   FILE BIOENG
      11134   FILE BIOSIS
         96   FILE BIOTECHABS
         96   FILE BIOTECHDS
       1082   FILE BIOTECHNO
       6757   FILE CABA
       8452   FILE CAPLUS
          6   FILE CEABA-VTB
         54   FILE CIN
         10   FILE CONFSCI
          4   FILE CROPU
         30   FILE DDFB
       3747   FILE DDFU
       3672   FILE DGENE
        568   FILE DISSABS
         30   FILE DRUGB
       7904   FILE DRUGU
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
        211   FILE EMBAL
      13298   FILE EMBASE
       6810   FILE ESBIOBASE
       1236   FILE FROSTI
       1149   FILE FSTA
         64   FILE HEALSAFE
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        471   FILE IFIPAT
         83   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
        251   FILE IMSPRODUCT
         83   FILE IMSRESEARCH
          6   FILE KOSMET
        704   FILE LIFESCI
      13657   FILE MEDLINE
         27   FILE NTIS
         71   FILE NUTRACEUT
          7   FILE OCEAN
       7776   FILE PASCAL
         71   FILE PHAR
  49 FILES SEARCHED...
         92   FILE PHARMAML
          1   FILE PHIC
        228   FILE PHIN
       1330   FILE PROMT
        217   FILE PROUSDDR
      10484   FILE SCISEARCH
       5087   FILE TOXCENTER
         94   FILE USGENE
       3960   FILE USPATFULL
          1   FILE USPATOLD
        600   FILE USPAT2
         15   FILE VETU
          4   FILE WATER
        626   FILE WPIDS
          7   FILE WPIFV
        626   FILE WPINDEX

  59 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L1   QUE CHOLESTEROL (S) (LDL OR (LOW (2A) DENSITY)) (S) TOTAL

=> s L1 (s) (esterase or lipase or dehydrogenase)
         24   FILE ADISCTI
          4   FILE ADISINSIGHT
         15   FILE ADISNEWS
         47   FILE AGRICOLA
          9   FILE ANABSTR
          2   FILE AQUASCI
          7   FILE BIOENG
         57   FILE BIOSIS
         10   FILE BIOTECHABS
         10   FILE BIOTECHDS
         72   FILE BIOTECHNO
        235   FILE CABA
         59   FILE CAPLUS
         70   FILE DDFU
        165   FILE DGENE
         15   FILE DISSABS
        171   FILE DRUGU
  27 FILES SEARCHED...
          2   FILE EMBAL
         49   FILE EMBASE
        257   FILE ESBIOBASE
         15   FILE FROSTI
         37   FILE FSTA
          3   FILE HEALSAFE
         25   FILE IFIPAT
          2   FILE IMSDRUGNEWS
```

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          4   FILE IMSRESEARCH
          1   FILE KOSMET
         41   FILE LIFESCI
         57   FILE MEDLINE
          1   FILE NTIS
        223   FILE PASCAL
  50 FILES SEARCHED...
          1   FILE PHIN
          8   FILE PROMT
         52   FILE SCISEARCH
         25   FILE TOXCENTER
        282   FILE USPATFULL
         29   FILE USPAT2
         30   FILE WPIDS
         30   FILE WPINDEX

  39 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L2   QUE L1 (S) (ESTERASE OR LIPASE OR DEHYDROGENASE)

=> s L2 (s) (surfactant or detergent or polyalkylene or polyoxyethylene)
          1   FILE ANABSTR
          2   FILE BIOTECHABS
          2   FILE BIOTECHDS
          3   FILE CABA
  22 FILES SEARCHED...
          1   FILE DISSABS
          1   FILE ESBIOBASE
          5   FILE IFIPAT
          1   FILE LIFESCI
  44 FILES SEARCHED...
         14   FILE USPATFULL
          1   FILE USPAT2
          2   FILE WPIDS
  67 FILES SEARCHED...
          2   FILE WPINDEX

  12 FILES HAVE ONE OR MORE ANSWERS,   69 FILES SEARCHED IN STNINDEX

L3   QUE L2 (S) (SURFACTANT OR DETERGENT OR POLYALKYLENE OR POLYOXYETHYLENE)

=> d rank
F1          14   USPATFULL
F2           5   IFIPAT
F3           3   CABA
F4           2   BIOTECHABS
F5           2   BIOTECHDS
F6           2   WPIDS
F7           2   WPINDEX
F8           1   ANABSTR
F9           1   DISSABS
F10          1   ESBIOBASE
F11          1   LIFESCI
F12          1   USPAT2


=> fil f2-f12
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                          SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                   ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                7.80       8.01
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FILE 'IFIPAT' ENTERED AT 12:50:15 ON 05 NOV 2008
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FILE 'USPAT2' ENTERED AT 12:50:15 ON 05 NOV 2008
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s L3
L4          17 L3

=> dup rem L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
L5           14 DUP REM L4 (3 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> s L5 and py<2005
   7 FILES SEARCHED...
L6           8 L5 AND PY<2005

=> d L6 ibib abs 1-8

L6   ANSWER 1 OF 8  IFIPAT  COPYRIGHT 2008 IFI on STN
AN                      10560327  IFIPAT;IFIUDB;IFICDB <<LOGINID::20081105>>
TITLE:                  Reagent for assaying lipid; Containing an
                        esterase; particularly to reagents for
                        assaying neutral fats, total
                        cholesterols, high-density lipoprotein
                        cholesterols, and/or low-
                        density lipoprotein cholesterols
                        for use in clinical chemistry; oxidation resistant
                        surfactant
INVENTOR(S):            Shirahase; Yasushi, Kobe-shi, JP
                        Yamashita; Kazuaki, Kobe-shi, JP
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):     SYSMEX CORPORATION
AGENT:                  SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.,
                        SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20037, US
```

	NUMBER	PK	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 20040067545	A1	20040408
APPLICATION INFORMATION:	US 2003-633518		20030805

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	JP 2002-232695	20020809
FAMILY INFORMATION:	US 20040067545	20040408
	US 7074581	20060711

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
Patent Application - First Publication
FILE SEGMENT: CHEMICAL
APPLICATION
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 6 Oct 2005

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
AB Effective stabilizing amount at least of one antioxidant is added to a composition containing an esterase and surfactant(s).
CLMN 20

L6 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CABA COPYRIGHT 2008 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:148220 CABA <<LOGINID::20081105>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19971411415
TITLE: Clinical efficacy of the direct assay method using polymers for serum high density lipoprotein cholesterol
AUTHOR: Shirai, K.; Nema, T.; Hiroh, Y.; Itoh, Y.; Miyashita, Y.; Watanabe, H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Laboratory Medicine, Sakura Hospital, Toho University School of Medicine, Sakura 285, Japan.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Laboratory Analysis, (1997) Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 82-86. 9 ref.
ISSN: 0887-8013
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 11 Dec 1997
Last Updated on STN: 11 Dec 1997
AB LDL and VLDL were coated with polymers and polyanions to block cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase.
The reduction of these enzymes for HDL cholesterol was enhanced with a detergent, and HDL cholesterol was selectively measured. Within-run (n=3, 20 times) and between-run (n=3, 7 days) CVs were <2%. The repeated freezing and thawing (4 times) of 3 distinct sera resulted in no changes in HDL cholesterol values. Additions of lipid emulsion (triglyceride 100 mg/100 ml) and free bilirubin (20 mg/100 ml) had no effect. Linearity was found up to 300 mg/100 ml. Increases in HDL cholesterol values by the addition of VLDL (total cholesterol (TC) 300 mg/100 ml) or LDL (TC 300 mg/100 ml) to the tested sera were <0.5%. The correlation coefficient of the new method with a precipitation method was 0.995 (n=64). HDL-C values for patients with hyperlipaemia (Type IIa, IIb, or III, IV, and V) by this method were comparable with those obtained by the precipitation method. It is concluded that the new method meets the requirements for accuracy, precision and ease of handling numerous samples.

L6 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CABA COPYRIGHT 2008 CABI on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 82:79189 CABA <<LOGINID::20081105>>
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 19811428713
TITLE: Hyperlipidemia in rats fed retinoic acid

AUTHOR: Gerber, L. E.; Erdman, J. W., Jr.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Food Science, Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801, USA.
SOURCE: Lipids, (1981) Vol. 16, No. 7, pp. 496-501. 29 ref.
ISSN: 0024-4201
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Nov 1994
Last Updated on STN: 1 Nov 1994

AB After young adult male Sprague-Dawley rats had been given 1.2 retinol equivalents retinyl acetate plus supplemental retinoic acid (100 mu g/g dry diet) for 3 days and deprivation of food for 6 to 8 h, triglyceride, cholesterol and phospholipid were estimated in serum lipoprotein fractions. Compared with controls, the serum very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) and the high-density lipoprotein (HDL) fractions of rats given retinoic acid had an increased triglyceride content. Whereas VLDL cholesterol and phospholipids were also increased, total serum cholesterol and phospholipids were not changed. The detergent Triton WR-1339 was used to depress serum triglyceride clearance to assess the effects of retinoic acid feeding on serum triglycerides. Triglyceride accumulation started earlier after Triton treatment and was greater when rats were given retinoic acid 100 mu g/g for 3 days before testing. Red and white gastrocnemius muscle, cardiac ventricular muscle and perirenal adipose tissue were removed from rats after retinoic acid feeding. Lipoprotein lipase (EC 3.1.1.3) activity showed a decrease in adipose tissue, a large depression in both areas of gastrocnemius muscle and no change in cardiac muscle as a result of retinoic acid feeding.

L6 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-08277 BIOTECHDS <<LOGINID::20081105>>
TITLE: Methods for fractional quantification of cholesterol in lipoproteins in biological samples such as serum which is applicable by simple automatic procedure, useful for clinical diagnosis;
cholesterol quantification method in low density and high density lipoprotein using cholesterol-esterase, cholesterol-oxidase and cholesterol-dehydrogenase for diagnosis
AUTHOR: Sugiuchi H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Kyowa-Medex
LOCATION: Tokyo, Japan.
PATENT INFO: WO 2000017388 30 Mar 2000
APPLICATION INFO: WO 1999-P 47128 30 Jul 1999
PRIORITY INFO: JP 1998-264367 18 Sep 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 2000-283609 [24]
AN 2000-08277 BIOTECHDS <<LOGINID::20081105>>

AB A method for quantifying low density and/or high density lipoproteins (LDL and HDL, respectively) cholesterol in a biological sample, which involves obtaining a sample, mixing it with cholesterol-esterase (EC-3.1.1.13), cholesterol-oxidase (EC-1.1.3.6) or cholesterol-dehydrogenase and then reaction the cholesterol with its specific cholesterol enzyme in the presence of a reagent for generating hydrogen peroxide or reduced co-enzyme, is new. Also claimed are: a method for fractional quantification of HDL cholesterol and total cholesterol in a biological sample; a reagent for the reaction of

cholesterol in all lipoproteins which contains a surfactant that can dissolve the lipoprotein; a quantification reagent for LDL cholesterol which consists of a cholesterol enzyme and a reagent to act on the LDL cholesterol-specific cholesterol enzyme; a reagent kit for the fractional quantification of HDL and LDL cholesterol; and a reagent kit for the fractional quantification of HDL and total cholesterol. The above may be useful for the clinical diagnosis of diseases related to high cholesterol levels in lipoproteins, such as arteriosclerosis. (46pp)

L6 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOTECHDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988-07462 BIOTECHDS <<LOGINID::20081105>>
TITLE: Specific measurement of high density lipoprotein cholesterol in serum;
using cholesterol-esterase and cholesterol-oxidase
PATENT ASSIGNEE: Boehr.Mannheim
PATENT INFO: EP 265933 4 May 1988
APPLICATION INFO: EP 1987-115841 28 Oct 1987
PRIORITY INFO: DE 1986-636851 29 Oct 1986
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
OTHER SOURCE: WPI: 1988-121051 [18]
AN 1988-07462 BIOTECHDS <<LOGINID::20081105>>
AB Specific determination of high density lipoprotein (HDL) cholesterol in the presence of the low density lipoprotein-fraction of serum lipoproteins comprises treatment with cholesterol-esterase (CE, EC-3.1.1.13) to release cholesterol, which is oxidized with cholesterol-oxidase (CO, EC-1.1.3.6) and O2 to form H2O2, the kinetics of formation being measured. The measurement is taken 2-15 min after the start of the oxidation reaction at 20-40 deg, especially 25-37 deg, for a predetermined time interval. During measurement the concentrations of CE, CO, bile acid surfactant and nonionic surfactant are kept at 0.05-30 u/ml, 0.1-50 u/ml, 1-20 mM (especially 1.5-8 mM) and 0.1-10 g/l (especially 0.4-4.0 g/l), respectively and the pH is 5-9. The reagent which supplies the specified concentrations of components, the pH 5-9 buffer and the H2O2 measuring system are new. The HDL component is measured with a simple reagent in a single step and the sample can also be used for measurement of total cholesterol. The nonionic detergent, especially a polyethyleneoxy compound, is added 1-14 min before measurement, especially 3-10 min after the start of oxidation. (16pp)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 8 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2008 THOMSON REUTERS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-525059 [50] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-193203 [50]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-416125 [50]
TITLE: Simultaneous measurement of cholesterol in low-density lipoprotein, and total cholesterol in a biological sample, comprises quantifying cholesterol and total cholesterol in a single measurement procedure
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: MATSUI H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DENK-N) DENKA SEIKEN KK; (MATS-I) MATSUI H
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

WO 2004055204	A1	20040701 (200450)*	JA	28[3]	<--
					<--
AU 2003289081	A1	20040709 (200474)	EN		<--
EP 1577398	A1	20050921 (200562)	EN		
US 20060078958	A1	20060413 (200626)	EN		
JP 2004560637	X	20060420 (200628)	JA	19	
KR 2005085539	A	20050829 (200644)	KO		
CN 1748036	A	20060315 (200649)	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004055204	A1	WO 2003-JP15995	20031212
AU 2003289081	A1	AU 2003-289081	20031212
EP 1577398	A1	EP 2003-778913	20031212
EP 1577398	A1	WO 2003-JP15995	20031212
US 20060078958	A1	WO 2003-JP15995	20031212
JP 2004560637	X	WO 2003-JP15995	20031212
KR 2005085539	A	WO 2003-JP15995	20031212
JP 2004560637	X	JP 2004-560637	20031212
US 20060078958	A1	US 2005-537992	20050609
KR 2005085539	A	KR 2005-710592	20050610
CN 1748036	A	CN 2003-80109741	20031212

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
AU 2003289081	A1	Based on	WO 2004055204	A
EP 1577398	A1	Based on	WO 2004055204	A
JP 2004560637	X	Based on	WO 2004055204	A
KR 2005085539	A	Based on	WO 2004055204	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: JP 2002-362970 20021213

AN 2004-525059 [50] WPIDS

AB WO 2004055204 A1 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Simultaneous measurement (M1) of cholesterol in low-density lipoprotein, and total cholesterol in a biological sample, comprises quantifying cholesterol and total cholesterol in a single measurement procedure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a reagent composition (I) for carrying out (M1).

USE - (M1) is useful for simultaneous measurement (M1) of cholesterol in low-density lipoprotein, and total cholesterol in a biological sample (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - (M1) enables a simultaneous measurement of cholesterol in low-density lipoprotein, and total cholesterol in a biological sample (claimed).

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 8 ANABSTR COPYRIGHT 2008 RSC on STN

AB The analytical and clinical performance of two low-density liproprotein cholesterol (LDL-C) assays (LDL-CRD, Roche Diagnostics and LDL-CGZ, Genzyme) were evaluated simultaneously as well as those calculated by the Friedewald calculation (LDL-CFried) (cf., Friedewald et al.), Clin. Chemical, 1972, 18, 499). LDL-CRD utilizes the fact that at a neutral pH value (7.0) in the presence of $MgCl_2$, sulfated α-cyclodextrin and dextran sulfate, the enzymatic reaction for cholesterol in very low-density lipoprotein

(VLDL) is markedly reduced (reagent 1). The non ionic detergent in reagent 2, selectively solubilizes LDL-C, enables measured of LDL-C by a conventional enzymatic reaction (cf., Sugiuchi et al., Clin. Chemical, 1998, 44, 522). The assay was calibrated and performed according to the manufacturer's recommendation. In the LDL-CGZ method (Genzyme, Cambridge, MA, USA), reagent 1 contains a detergent which solubilizes all non-LDL lipoproteins. The enzymes cholesterol esterase and cholesterol oxidase react with the non-LDL cholesterol. In the second step another detergent solubilizes the LDL-C so that it can be easily measured with a conventional enzymatic reaction (cf., Rifai et al., Clin. Chemical, 1998, 44, 1242). As before, the assay was performed according to the manufacturer's recommendations. Results (tabulated) showed that in order to classify someone correctly into the recommended National Cholesterol Education Program cut points, the total error requirement (≤12%), was met by the LDL-CGZ assay at all clinical decision cut-points, whereas the LDL-CND assay only met the requirement at concentrations of 4.92 mmol/l. The LDL-Cfried failed to meet the total error requirement, because the compounded imprecision of the three independent tests required for this calculation was high. At the medical decision cut-point range, LDL -CRD, LDL-CGZ and LDL-CFried assays showed positive predictive values of 89-100, 85-100 and 83-99%, respectively, and negative predictive values of 52-98, 77-98 and 68-98%, respectively.

L6 ANSWER 8 OF 8 DISSABS COPYRIGHT (C) 2008 ProQuest Information and Learning Company; All Rights Reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:32674 DISSABS Order Number: AARMQ24831
TITLE: ALTERED PLASMA MEMBRANE CHOLESTEROL IN NIEMANN-PICK TYPE II DISEASE
AUTHOR: DEGANI, NIKHAT [M.SC.]; BYERS, DAVID M. [adviser]
CORPORATE SOURCE: DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY (CANADA) (0328)
SOURCE: Masters Abstracts International, (1997) Vol. 36, No. 4, p. 1073. Order No.: AARMQ24831. 98 pages. ISBN: 0-612-24831-3.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Dissertation
FILE SEGMENT: MAI
LANGUAGE: English

AB Niemann-Pick type II disease is an autosomal recessive, cholesterol storage disorder that leads to severe neurodegeneration and death usually by the second decade. The genetic defect inhibits processing of low density lipoprotein (LDL)-derived cholesterol resulting in lysosomal accumulation and impaired regulation of cholesterol synthesis, uptake, and esterification. The present study attempted to determine whether specific cholesterol domains within the plasma membrane might be affected in this disorder. Three separate approaches were taken: measurement of plasma membrane cholesterol efflux, plasma membrane sensitivity to permeabilization by the detergent digitonin, and analysis of caveolar domains. Efflux of plasma membrane $\sp3$H-cholesterol under conditions of plasma membrane labelling (1h preincubation with label) was much more rapid to methyl-β-cyclodextrin $\rm(t\sb{1/2}<30 min) than to either LDL or HDL $\rm(t\sb{1/2}=10{-}15$ h) and occurred at similar rates for both cell types. Basal efflux was also comparable in both normal and Niemann-Pick type II cells. Similar results were obtained when total cellular cholesterol was labelled (48 hour preincubation with label), indicating that regions of cholesterol participating in cholesterol efflux are not significantly altered in Niemann-Pick type II disease. Release of lactate

dehydrogenase, a cytosolic enzyme, was assayed as an indicator of susceptibility of cholesterol-rich domains of the plasma membrane to digitonin permeabilization. At low concentrations of digitonin (0.5 μg/ml), release of lactate dehydrogenase was increased in control relative to Niemann-Pick cells, indicating that Niemann-Pick fibroblasts may have deficiencies in certain cholesterol-rich domains of the plasma membrane. However, no cell-specific differences in caveolin levels, caveolin extraction, or phosphotyrosine levels within caveolar domains were observed, suggesting that these cholesterol -rich regions may be conserved in Niemann-Pick type II disease.

=> logoff